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meign Missionary Intelligence. MADENTHAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

at from the Diary of the United Brein for the first half of the year 1819. from this diary, we shall extract some wes, which shew the state of the san and the manner in which it is liked by the Brethren.

leary 18, 1819.—The classes of the equaicants were held to-day. In one lem, the conversation turned on brothlove; and it was observed that those went to the Lord's Supper should a good example to the rest of the gregation, in this truly Christian duty. of the men said-" I know nothing the heavier on my beart, than when I wtat peace with my neighbor. Lateis was the case with me, and I could any sleep for it at night. This kind poplessness is very different from that mined by illness or pain, which is not compared with it; being much more

bbruary .- In the first days of this th, Br. Beinbrech and his wife were styled in speaking with the Baptized, atted as candidates for the Communion. report to the conference was very hing. They say—" We can assure heethren, that the grace and power mr Lord and Saviour is in truth made miest among our Hottentots. We were uly edified by the confessions and decons of many of them, and discovered encouraging traces of the work of Holy Spirit in the hearts of these poor ple. An Instance is here quoted, to er the manner in which they express mselves :-

Africaner Kloete, a Candidate for mism, said—' I was once servant to a eman Gentleman, who took great detin catching tortoises. He used to them together, and shoot at them: this death-bed, he became very uneasy his mind about this piece of wanton uelty, and said, that though he believed at the Lord Jesus would forgive him masins, yet he thought this would remain lorgiven. I then remembered, that, as boy I used to find great pleasure in tormenting birds, and I am now afcaid that that sin will not be forgiven.' We answered that it was indeed a crime of no small magnitude to exercise cruelty toward any our creature, but that he had committed such greater sin, for by sin he had cruled the Lord of Life and Glory. He rekd-'0 yes, I have done it: that is 1! to true. God be merciful to me a e!! Some days after he was baptized; dame to express his thanks for this lavour. 'I have often,' said be. hard that, at Baptism, we feel somemin our hearts which words cannot less, but I could not believe it; but know what it is. On that day I Midneither eat, nor drink, nor smoke to-160. I forgot almost the existence of

body, thinking only of my soul. low I must go again to the farmer's work, and shall leave Gnadenthal with of heart : it is like leaving a sanctuin which grace dwells. O pray for me. March 3.-We called to mind, at the Mic Meeting, what great things the whas done for this Congregation, since and of March 1793; when the Breth-Maraveld, Schwinn, and Kuchnel enand into the first house built by them in in aplace.

March 4. - The Field Commandant, Ja-Linde, arrived here with an order to hat 120 of our most able men, to join waggon-train, and accompany the amando of armed Farmers going from sellendam to resist the Caffres. Having lonsly been informed of this measure, had prepared a list of all our single of for the purpose, which we present-Mr. Linde; boping that the fathers families would be spared : but some of ingle men having been rejected, and humber chosen being below a hundred, diged to be taken. We were, however by thankful to Mr. Linde, for executing mmission with every kind attention he sparing of our people as much as mible. He was satisfied with 105 men, howere directed to appear at his farm the 12th inst. It may be supposed, this circumstance occasioned contable alarm throughout the Con-Pration; as there was scarcely a family, of which a brother, son, or relative not been appointed to join the Comand we, therefore, postponed the Rebration of the Holy Communion, till minds of our people had acquired e serenity.

March 10, 1819.—We spoke with every dividual of those who are appointed to mpany the troops into the interior, therefore must be absent from the gregation for a shorter or longer time : teach we endeavoured to give such adte, as we deemed best suited to his cir-We were pleased to find, that they all considered it their duty to be Government with willingness and he faithfulness. Many mourned over their having made a better use of the priviges enjoyed in the Congregation, now at they must wave us. The depensee which they placed on our Saviour,

for the perservation both of their souls | cease, therefore, (for he was in the prime and bodies, was truly edifying to us.

March 11-In the evening, we met at the Church, to take leave of those of our people, who were to join the Commando on the following day. The Church was crowded, and we commended our dear. people, now leaving us, some perhaps never to ret an, to the mercy and compassion, grace and protection, of God our Savior, in fervent prayer. The congregation then sung a farewell hymn, in a spirit of true brotherly love and participation, which affected and comforted us much.

March 12 .- In the forenoon, all these dear travellers came to our dwellings, once more to take leave of their Teachers. Many of them took this opportu-nity of requesting forgiveness for all that they had done to grieve us; as they said, they could not tell, whether they should ever see our faces again in this world. Several were so much affected, that they could not speak for weeping. This and the whole scene, quite overpowered us. A great part of the Congregation, with the wives, children, and relatives, had assembled under the trees in the grove, singing verses, expressive of their good wishes and prayers for their departing friends and brethren; which had such an effect upon all present, that not a dry eye was seen. The thought, that perhaps great trials awaited them, made us look at them with an interest and compassion, which pierced our hearts. Our farewell benedictions were expressed more by tears and other tokens, than by words.

March 22 & 23 .- Classes were held with the Baptized, being not yet communicants. We have a custom, that those who have been admitted to the Lord's Supper, attend once more, to take leave of their former class; which generally produces a salutary impression upon the minds of those left behind. In general, all belonging to one class take great share in one another's welfare; & such as have been baptized at the same time consider each other as near relations, and their mutual love and participation are very edifying. April.-The celebration of the Passion-

Week and Easter was again attended with great blessing. Every evening we read that portion of onr Saviour's last discourses, addressed to the people at large, and particularly to His disciples, previous to His sufferings, which belonged to the day, press on our hearts a sense of that great love which caused Him to suffer and die for us. On the 5th, we spoke with all our Communicants; and had reason to rejoice ever the many proofs of the work of the Holy Spirit in their souls, and their earnest desire to grow in the grace and knowledge of the Lord. In our conference on the 6th, 71 persons were appointed to advance in the privileges of the church; viz. 11 to be Candidates for Baptism ; 5 Received ; 15 Baptized ; 19 Candidates for the Lord's Supper; 19 Confirmed; and two to be Re-admitted. Having been called by the Chapel Servants, they all approached our house, in a kind of procession, to be informed, in turn, of the favor that awaited them. It is not easy to conceive what we feel, when we see and speak with such a number of Candidates for Union with the Christian Church, who, but lately, have been ignorant and unprincipled Heathen.

The celebration of the Lord's Supper on Maundy Thursday, was distinguished among the solemnities of this week, by a powerful perception of the divine peace and presence of our once suffering Saviour, when He drank the bitter cup of the wrath of God for us. Thirty-eight persons were present as spectators.

Good Friday, when we contemplated the last suffering and dying scenes of our Redeemer, was no less made unto us a day of great blessing; to which, both our own people, and many visiting strangers bore testimony, from the fulness of their hearts. A great many neighbours, both Farmers, Slaves, and Hottentots, were diligent strendants at our Church, at Easter, and during the Holidays.

On Easter Monday, the above-mentioned 15 adults were baptized; & 5, baptized as children, received in the Congregation. April 18, 1819 .- Above 100 persons, who had attained either to Baptism or to the Lord's Supper, since Easter last year, met as usual, on the Sunday after Easter, to return thanks to the Lord for the mercy shewn unto them, and expressed their joy with great humility.

April 28 .- The remains of Elias Kuester, a worthy member of our Congregation, were interred. He was baptized in 1807; and, in 1809, became a Communicant. We may truly declare, that he had not received the grace of God in vain. His walk among us was exemplary; and when he spoke of the state of his soul, we were much edified by his humility and earnest desire to grow in grace. His anxious disposition sometimes beclouded the peace of his mind; but he was soon restored to faith and confidence in his Saviour, and, in general, in a tranquil and happy state. Being a very clever cutler, he was appointed foreman in the cutlery; watched over good order and proper hehaviour among his fellow-workmen, and was respected by them alf. His early de-

of life,) proved, to our whole establishment, a very serious loss. In the Congregation he served with great faithfulness as an Opsiener (Overseer) and Chapel-Servant. The last meeting at which he was present, was one appointed in February, for the Chapel-Servants; in which be spoke most sensibly, and to much edification, of the favour of serving in the House of God, and of the state of his own soul.

May 1 .- We received, by a Letter from Brother Schmitt, the afflicting account of the murder of nine Christian Hottentots, by the Caffres, on the Wilte Revier, and of the flight of their whole Congregation to Uitenbagen. The extraunication of this intelligence, in the bearing Service, greatly affected the Congregation; and we cried to the Lord in fellowship for His support and deliverance, under these painful dispensations.

May 2 .- At the Holy Communion, nineteen persons, who had been previously confirmed, were made partakers; and a baptized Caffre, residing here, was present as a candidate.

May 20 .- We celebrated, with the whole Christian Church, the Festival of the Ascension of our Lord; and rejoiced in the experience of the fulfilment of His gracious promise, Lo I am with you alway,

even to the end of the world. May 24 .- A very aged Hottentot Woman, Magdalan Kleff, departed this life. She had had twenty-four children, most of whom have gone before her into eternity. She was the last person here, so far as we know, who knew our late venerable father, George Schmidt. She had been one of his scholars; and sometimes spoke, with tears in her eyes, of the last meeting that he held with the children, and the fervent prayer with which he concluded his farewell discourse. She afterward removed into another part of the country : but, on hearing that some Brethren were come again and had settled at Bavianskloof, she said to her children, "To that place, we will go; for these are certainly the same sort of people, as George Schmidt was. You shall go to school to them." Thus she arrived here with all her children; and it was soon perceived, that the seed, sown in her heart half a century before, had not perished." At the consecration of our New Church, in 1800, she, with six other adults, was baptized; and in 1803 be-

We can testify, that it was her earnest wish to live unto the Lord, and walk worthy of the Gospel. Her whole demeanor was exemplary; and, by a certain upright, decided, and resolute manner, which was natural to her, and made her differ from the Hottentots in general, she acquired great esteem with all, whether superiors or inferiors. She retained, however, from long habit, certain Hottentot manners and ideas: for instance, she thought that no age screened a child from parental authority and discipline: if she had reason to find fault with and resent her children's conduct, though they were upward of fifty years old, she would not only scold, but would make them submit to personal chastisement: one could not help smiling to see this aged, infirm person, hobbling along, scarcely able to support herself on her trembling knees by means of a crutch, dealing out her feeble blows on the backs of her unresisting grey-headed children, who took it all in good part, since she considered it a discharge of parental duty. In the latter part of her life, she seldom could leave her bed; but she cleaved unto and rejoiced in the Lord, without wavering. Her end was very gentle, and the ceasing of her breath hardly perceptible.

Whitsuntide was celebrated by us with great blessing, and the Lord's Supper closed the solemnities of Whitsunday.

May 25, 1819 .- We spoke with all our Communicants, previous to the Lord's Supper, to be held on Sunday next. They seemed to feel the pressure of the present times more than usual; and some were rather faint-hearted, on account of their outward poverty and distress. They were, however willing to believe that the Lord, in His own time, would grant relief; and resolved anew, with all their griefs, to make Him alone their refuge, and cleave to Him under all circumstances. And indeed, on the 27th, when we partook together of the Hely Communion, the peace of Ged and the comfortable presence of Jesus revived and strengthened them anew. We heard afterward, in their classes, on the 28th and 29th, very pleasing declarations of their renewed faith and trust in

Him, who is the only Helper in all need! June 10, 1819 .- We received a Letter from one of those men who had been commanded from hence, to serve with the army on the frontier. He informed us, that all the Gnadenthal Hottentots were well and unburt, and often called to mind what they had heard and experienced in this place. They begged that they may now and then receive Letters from us; and we gladly seize every opportunity to send them a word of exhortation and comfort, in the distant part to which they are removed.

State of the Mission, at the Close of 1819. The Rev. H. P. Hallbeck, in a Letter of Dec. 21, 1819, writes-

All the Missionaries here are tolerably

bond of brotherly love. Of the 100 Hottentots who were commanded against the Caffrees, by the wonderful preservation of the destitute, where gratuitous labors God, not one has suffered the least inju- have been bestowed, the last year, is a ry; and, except about ten, who must serve about two months longer, in conveying previsions to the soldiers on the frontier, they have all returned home in perfectly good health.

The country is, this year, every where blessed with a plentiful harvest. Our Hottentots also have their labor in the sowing season richly repaid. The consequence is, that wheat 'is much cheaper: we may now buy for 80 rix-dollars, what was before sold for nearly 200. The frees that have been lately planted thrive also amazingly well; and many oaks, that appeared dead last year, have revived: even the acorns, that did not come up last year, have now made their appearance.

Maine Missionary Society.

[The Annual Meeting of this respectable and highly useful Society was held at Thomastown on the 26th of June last. The Sermon on the occasion was delivered by Rev. MIGHILL Broop of Bucksport, from Matt. xt. 5. " The poor have the Gospel preached to them." The Report of the Trustees was kindly forwarded to us several weeks since, but previous engagements have prevented our giving it to the public until now. The Receipts into the Treasury of the Society, during the last year, including a balance on hand, were \$2361, 49. The expenditures were \$1770, 35; leaving an unexpended balance of \$591, 14. The next annual meeting of the Society is to be held at Wells, County of York, on the fourth Wed nesday of June next. Rev. Noan CRESEY is appointed first Preacher, and Rev. B. TAPPAN second .- The Officers elected in June last, ate Rev. KIAH BAYLEY, Newcastle, President . Hon. Ammi R. Mitchell, N. Yarmouth, V. President ; Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, Hallowell, Cor. Secretary ; Rev. David Thurston, Winthrop, Rec. Sec'ry ; Daniel Campbell, Esq. Winthrop, Treasurer .- Other Trustees, Rev. Edward Payson, Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, Rev. Jotham Sewall, Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Rev. Asa Rand, Rev. Mighill Blood, Rev. John W. Ellingwood.

We would suggest to our Missionary and other Benevolent Societies, whether it would not tend greatly to promote their respective objects, immediately after their annual meetings to give their Reports to the public or to publish such a statement of the proceedings and principal facts exhibited on the occasion, as would be likely to impart their feelings and zeal to others who have not had an opportunity to attend, and who might thereby be induced to attend future meetings.]

REPORT.

Amid various objects which call for our gratitude to that Being, who "gives us richly all things to enjoy;" whose displays of goodness, are multiplied in number, and perpetual in their bestowment; none more distinctly and imperiously demand our devout and thankful acknowledgments, than his permitting us to be "workers to-gether with him," in the diffusion of the fight and blessings of the gospel; in the supplying of the spiritual wants of those destitute of the bread of life. We are met together to consult upon the affairs of the Redeemer's kingdom; to devise and adopt the best means of "extending the knowledge of God our Saviour;" to unite our prayers for his presence with us, and his blessing upon our efforts; and also to offer up our mutual praises, that he has given us so much occasion to say, on the return of this Anniversary, "Hitherto bath the Lord helped us."

Among the objects of the annual meeting, it is ever expected, that the Trustees should give an account of the operations of the Society, in the course of the preceding year. This will be only a general statement, leaving to the missionaries themselves, as they may be successively called upon, to exhibit more in detail, a view of their labors, and the success which has attended their various ministrations.

The Trustees have had in the employment of the Society, in the course of the year past, 26 missionaries, whose labors amount to little short of three hundred weeks. From the accounts of the missionaries, and from communications from the people where they have labored, as also in some instances from their own personal knowledge, the Trustees can speak with confidence, of the diligence and fidelity of those who have been employed, and in severel places, of the visible success of their labors. Though there have been no extensive and powerful revivals of religion, within the limit of the operations of this Society, in the course of the past year, as was the case in the year preceding, and indeed in several years preceding; yet in many places, there have been some tokens of mercy, some "refreshings from the presence of the Lord;" some have been awakened and converted, and some accessions have been made to the desti-tute churches. Where this has not been the case, much has been effected in the establishment of order, in "strengthening the things that remained," in encouraging attendance on public worship, and in the

well; and, thanks to God, united in the forming of Charitable and Pr aying Socie ties, and the promotion of Sabbath Schools. But the most distinctive feature, among deep and affecting view, felt and expressed, of their need of the fostering care of Charitable Societies, in order to their peace & prosperity, and even to their preservation as churches and congregations. There have also been manifest, an increasing desire & readiness to provide for themselves, so far as their means would permit; but in many instances they have possessed little to contribute to the promotion of this cause, except their good wishes and their prayers ; -and so multiplied have been the applications of the destitute, and so limited the resources of this Society, that it became necessary, in many places, that they should remain without aid, through the whole course of the year. Those places, isituated near settled ministers, (who are missionaries part of the time) have not been altogether so destitute. Several ministers have been settled under the patronage of this Society, with the express design of aiding the destitute churches, around them. The Society has engaged to employ them, a certain portion of the time, for a limited number of years. This has been the case with the Rev. Messrs. Nathan Douglass, John H. Ingraham, and Levi Loring; to each of whom has been assigned twelve weeks and a half missionary labors, in the course of the year past.

Six weeks and a quarter were also assigned to the Rev. David M. Mitchell, and five weeks to Rev. Christopher J. Lawton; who are connected with this Society, in a somewhat similar manner; of all of whom it is expected at the annual meeting, that they give some account of the state of religion among the people of their respective charges; and also of the condition of the Societies in their neighborhood, where they are from time to time called to labor.

The Rev. Josiah Peet, and the Rev. Fifield Holt, had each a commision for five weeks, in the County of Somerset, and were at the same time appointed agents, for the collection of manies for this Society, in those destitute places where they have been in the habit of contributing something for the encouragement of missionary labors.

Mr. Robert Page, was employed twenty eight weeks; twelve of which he spent in Buckfield, where the people paid 100 dollars to this Society, and where it was hoped, from appearances, that the settlement of the gospel ministry might vitimately be effected. He spent also a short time in each of the towns of Readfield. Wayne and Monmouth; and concluded his mission at Williamsburg; where Mr. IraDunning was likewise employed for two weeks. Both Mr. Page and Mr. Dunning speak of the interesting state of Wilhansburg, in regard to the unusual attention of the people to the things of religion. and the hopeful conversion of some. And they especially speak of the pressing call for charitable aid, not only in that place. but in many other places in the same region. Mr. Page states in his journal, that in the course of his mission, he preach ed about ninety sermons, attended sever prayer meetings, and eight conferences visited thirteen schools, and many fami lies, & received for the Society, \$103 45.

Mr. Maurice Carey had an appointmen of twelve weeks, at Industry, Strong and Monmouth, with their vicinities; Mr. Jo seph Walker, six weeks at Biddeford where sufficient monies had been receiv ed, to defray the expenses of the mission the Rev. Daniel Kendrick five weeks, a Malta and vicinity; and the Rev. Danie Lovejoy, four weeks at Litchfield, and vi cinity. From Litchfield there have bee sent to this meeting \$24 25; together with a pressing intreaty (a communication simi lar to which, also, has been received from almost every place where the aid of th society has been afforded) a pressing in treaty, not to be forgotten the ensuing year.

Twenty weeks missionary labors wer assigned to Mr. David Starret, in Mon mouth, Union, Camden, and their vicin ties ; sixteen weeks to Mr. Stephen Mer rill, at Harrison and Kittery Point; si weeks to Rev. Gardiner Kellogg, at Ray mond, and ten weeks to Rev. Jonatha Belden, seven of which he spent in Edge comb. The appearance of things in Edge comb, Mr. Belden thought promising, an states that on the last Sabbath of his mi sion in the place, he exchanged with th Rev. Mr. Sewall, the former minister (that people, when six were added to the church, the fruits of a revival of religio in the preceding season.

Mr. Asa Cummings labored in the se vice of this Society, five weeks at Sha leigh and vicinity; and Mr. Valentine L. tle, twenty weeks; twelve of which wei spent in Denmark, Sweden, and the beig boring towns; he depending upon the contributions for defraying the expense one half of his labors among them, Ti most of the remaining part of his missiche spent in Unity; where he receive some little contributions for this Societ The committee of the church in that place after expressing their thanks for mission nid, "ofter a long famine of the wor-subjoin; "We wish it was in our power do something for the secondaries

Society; but being poor, we are able to do but little or nothing; but hold ourselves responsible to make exertions, and hope the Lord will give us a willing mind. We can have no claim, but what arises from our extreme necessity."

This same "necessity" applies with e-qual force to the town of Dexter, and the neighboring places, where Mr. Hinman has been employed for the term of fourteen weeks. His labors have been acceptable and apparently useful; but they can, do but little to support the gospel them-selves, at present; and they have no prospect of any material change in their favor, in this respect, for a good while to come.

Mr James B. Ambler and Mr. Jacob Holt, were commissioned to labor in the service of this Society; the former twelve weeks, the latter twenty-four. Mr. Ambler was stationed at Minot, Hebron, and Buckfield. He received for the Society 26 dollars; 10 from the first church in Minot, and 16 from the second. Mr. Holt spent his time of service at Edgecomb, Shapleigh, Newfield and Hiram, and their vicinities; depending upon the people where he labored, for one half the amount of his services. "In Hiram," he states in his journal, "I found a general attention to preaching. Four or five have obtained a hope, and a number are under deep awakenings. But they have no regular church in the place.

The Trustees also appointed the Rev. John Sawyer, for 16 weeks in Brownville, Foxcroft, and vicinity; the Rev. Amasa Smith, six weeks in Union, and vicinity; and Mr. Wm. P. Kendrick, fourteen weeks, which he spent chiefly in Farmington; tho' a few Sabbaths in Temple and some of the adjacent towns. Three weeks also of the Rev. Mr. Belden's mission, before mentioned, were spent in Weld, a town in the same neighborhood. Considerable zeal has been excited in that vicinity, to obtain preaching, where in most of the towns they have heretofore been altogether destitute. In Temple, Wilton, Jay and Weld, (places not very distant from each other, and all very feeble as to means) they have subscribed somewhat more than 100 dollars, about half of which is sent in at this meeting, and the remainder secured by responsible persons : if they can have some missionary sent to them. In Farmington they are more able, and design doing something in a more stable and uniform way. In the course of the last year, having their attention called to this subject by the labors of Mr. Kendrick among them, they made a communication to the Trustees, signed by 40 persons, who though not legally a Society, consider themselves actually as such, and have engaged to pay two hundred dollars annually, for the support of the gospel. And a communication from the thurch, at the same time, expresses a hope, that they may find themselves able, after a year, to support the gospel the whole of the time.

The remainder of the Report is deferred, to make room for the interesting intelligence which follows:

From the Missionary Herald for April.

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

SINCE the publication of our last number, we have enjoyed the high gratification of receiving Islands. Capt. Charles S. Cary, master of the ship Levant, arrived in New-York, via Canton, about the 10th ult. and politely forwarded a box, containing more than a hundred letters from The missionaries, with a copious journal, from Oct. 23, 1819, to July 19, 1820. The Levant left Woahoo, July 24th, and Atooi, Aug. 7th, at which dates the members of the different mission families were in perfect health, comfortably settled at their respective stations, diligently employed in teaching the natives, indulging great hopes of success, and enjoying, to a remarkable degree, the divine presence and blessing. Let all the friends of missions praise the Lord for his goodness, and for the peculiar favor which he has vouchsafed to this benevolent enterprise. Let them fall on their kness before the throne of grace, and render a tribute of heartfelt thanksgiving; and let them plead, with more earnest importunity than ever before, for their brethren now among ignorant and benighted pagans, that God would give them wisdom, grace and strength to discharge their high embassy, and that he would preserve them from dangers and evils, to which all missionaries, and especially those among an untutored people, must be greatly exposed.

That our readers may the better understand what is said of persons and places, in the letters and journal, we have been at the pains to make out, by consulting Vancouver's chart, the following description of the relative situation of the Sandwich Islands, their sizes, and distances. Those who are impatient of these dry details, may pass over them, and enter immediately upon the perusal of some of the most interesting documents, which the history of missions has hitherto furnished. We take this opportunity to observe, however, that in order to derive the full benefit from narratives of missions, the reader should be competently acquainted with the geography of the places, where the transactions took place.

The Sandwich Islands are situated between 18.50 and 22.20, north latitude, and 154.55 & 160-15, west longitude from Greenwich. They are extended in a direction W. N. W. and E. S. E. Owhyhee being the south-eastern island, and Oncebow the north-western.

We give the length and greatest breadth of each, and its estimated superficial contents, in English miles.

· 100 /00 / 100	Length.	Breadth.	Square m	ile
Owhyhee,	97	78	4,000	260
Mowee,	48	29	600	EST.
Tahoorowa	11	8	60	
Ranai,	17	30-9-19	110	7
Morntui,	40	7	170	
Wontere,	46	. 23	520	
Atoois	33	28	.520	50
Onechow.	20	-	80	3
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The following distances, in English miles, with the bearings of the islands from each other, will help to give a more perfect view of their relative situation. It is to be understood, that the distances are estimated from the nearest parts of one island to the nearest parts of the other. Mowee is N. W. of Owhyhee, 30 miles; Morotoi, W. N. W. of Mowee, 10; from Owhyhee, 75; Tahoorowa, S. W. of the southern part of Mowee, 7; from Owhyhee, 38; Ranai, W. of Mowee, 9; and the same distance S. of Merotoi; Woahoo, W. N. W. of Merotoi, 27; from Owhyhee, 130; Atooi, W. N. W. of Woahoo, 75; from Owhyhee, 250; Oneehow, W. S. W. of Atooi, 17; from Owhyhee, 290; Tahoora, little more than a rock, S. W. of Oneehow, 23. The distance from the eastern point of Owhyhee to the northwestern side of Oneehow, is about

Joint Letter of the Missionaries to the Corresponding Secretary.

Hanaroorah, Woahoo, July 23, 1820. REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR,

Far removed from the loved dwellings of Zion in our native land, surrounded with pagans and strangers, we would lift the voice of grateful praise to our covenant Father, and call on our patrons and friends to rejoice, for the Lord hath comforted his people, and ministered unto us an open and abundant entrance among the heathen. But here we see no altars of abomination, nor bloody rites of superstition. Jehovah has begun to overturn the institutions of idolatry, and to prepare the way for the nobler institutions of his own worship.

While we were tossing on the waters of the Atlantic, and while the church was on her knees before the Hearer of prayer, He was casting down the vanities of the heathen, demolishing the temples of paganism, and helding in derision the former pride and disgrace of this people.

Wafted by the propitious gales of heaven, we passed the dangerous goal of Cape Horn, on the 30th of January; set up our Ebenezer there; and on the 30th of March, arrived off the hore of these long lost and long neglected Isles of the Gentiles." But how were our ears astonished to hear a voice proclaim, " In the wilderness prepare ye the way of Jehorah; make strait in the desert a highway for our God! How were our hearts agitated with new & various and unexpected emotions, to hear the interesting intelligence .- "TAMAHAMAHA IS DEAD :-THE TABOOS ARE BROKEN; -THE IDOLS ARE BURNT; -THE MOREKARS ARE DESTROYED; & THE PRIESTHOOD ABOLISHED." This victory was achieved by that arm alone, which sustains the universe. He, who in wisdom has ordained, that no flesh should glory in his presence, has saved us from the danger of glorying in the triumph, and taught us with adoring views of his majesty, to "stand still and see the salvation of Long indeed did we expect to toil, with slow and painful progress, to undermine the deep laid foundations of the grossest idolatry. But He, whose name alone is Jehovah, look ed upon the bloodstained superstition, erected in insult to Divine purity, and, without even the winding ram's horn of a consecrated priest, it sinks from His presence, and tumbles into ruibs; and he commands us, as the feeble followers of the Captain of salvation, to go up "every man straight before him," and "in the name of our God, to set up our banner."

Missionary Stations.
We have been allowed to plant the standard of the cross at Kirooah, and at Hanaroorah, where the chiefs, the natives, and foreigners may, from week to week, hear the sound of the Gospel. Most gladly would we erect the standard on every isle in this cluster, but we have no preacher to send. The people are without any form of religion, waiting, as it were, for the law of Christ though they know not his name, nor the way o

From Atooi the call is loud and impressive, come over and help us." Two of our brethren, Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles, accompanied George to his father, who received his long absent son, with tenderest affection, and made him that the arrival of Hoome-hoome, as his son is called, " made his heart so joyful, that he could not talk much that day." He expressed much gratitude for the kindness of the friends of Hoome-hoome, in providing for his comfort, his instruction, and his safe return; and for sending teachers to these islands to instruct him and his people, in the arts and sciences, and in the princicles of the Christian religion. The king said with respect to George, "I leve Hoome hoome very much more than my other children ;" (of whom he has a daughter older and a son younger.) "I thought he was dead; I cry many imes because I think he was dead ;-some cap tains tell me he live in America :- I say no :- he dead ;-he no more come back. But now he live ;-he come again ;-my heart very glad." He engages to be a father to us, as we have been to his son. He is importunate in his entreaties, that some of us should settle there :promises to give us houses and land, as much as we need; expresses a great desire to learn, and has begun the work in earnest. The brethren, after spending eight weeks in instructing him and his wife and family, and exploring the island, returned to this place. Tomerrow it is expected that they, with their wives, will proceed again thither, in the ship Levant, Capt. Cary, on her way to America, via Canton. We hope the Board will have it in their power immediately to station there an able preacher of the Gospel, a kilful and discreet physician, an industrious farmer, & an accomplished Lancasterian school

At Kirooah, our brethren, though subject to great privations, are allowed to engage in their appropriate work with flattering hopes of success The king leads the way as their humble pupil. and now begins to read intelligibly in the New l'estament, desirous to outstrip all his subjects in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Two of his wives, and two stewards under their instruction, exercise themselves in the most easy reading lessons of Webster's spelling book.

At this place, we have a pleasant school advancing with desirable progress is the rudiments of the English language. The number under our instruction here is about 30, among whom are the governor, or head chief of the island, hi wife, daughter of a chief of Karakakooa, and eleven children of white men. One of the latter, George Holmes, exhibits a fine genius for painting. We send you a specimen of drawing and lettering, executed by him under our in-struction, which we think could not, without better models, be exceeded by any school-bey in America. We need here the aid of a preache of the Gospel, and a school master who is skilled in the Lancasterian method of instruction—and a tried physician, who would cheerfully and patiently endure the necessary toils and privations, to which he must be subject in removing the diseases of the body and soul among the heathen, and among his fellow laborers God has hitherto preserved our health; but the heathen around us are wasting away by disease, induced not by the climate, but by their impro-

dence and vices.

Dr. Helman has purposed to take his station at Mowee. That is a fruitful island, and we hope soon to see the standard of the Gospel planted there. The scraples of the king, with regard to the danger of additional missionaries in this field, we hope will have subsided before additional laborers can arrive. He expressed a regret, that no one of us could repair and build

vessels for him. We think that a pious, skilful, and devoted ship-carpenter, inured to self-denial, and able to recommend and enforce the eligion of Christ, might be of incalculable benefit to this people. Such a mechanic they would prize above all others.

Call for more Missionaries.

We know not what divine wisdom intends to do ere; but we think a great effort ought to be made, in every island, to establish Christianity & to take possession for Christ & the church, before that idolatry, which seems to have been crushed by a single blow of Jehovah's arm, should again be revived, the case is so new, & so unparalleled in the history of the world, that we know not what o say. When hath a nation changed its Gods The enemy may have retired but for a season, to appear again in his wrath, to kindle the flame of persecution, and re-establish the worship of lemons in all its forms of pollution and cruelty. How often did Israel, the chosen of God, give melancholy proof of the most deep rooted de-pravity, and the incurable propensity of the hu-man heart to the grossest idolatry, even with the lively oracles of divine truth in their hands, and he awful majesty of Jehovah's presence before their eyes. Were it not for the fact, that the present is an age of wonders, and the hope, that the Christian church will not relax the ardor of effort and the fervency of prayer for us and this people, we should expect soon to see the altars f abomination erected, and the powerful priesthood of superstition arrayed against this little, feeble band of Christian pilgrims, before one o us could preach plainly and impressively, in the language of the inlands, the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. But in God is our hope; and we will not fear. We dare not put our trust in princes. The King of Zion alone is worthy of our confidence. It is he, who has begun the glorious work; and it will go on. The powers of earth and hell cannot successfully oppose it. We are nothing. And whether defeat or success shall be our particular lot, we know that the hely cause in which, under your patrenage, we are allowed to embark,—cannot fail of ultimate and universal triumph. "Zion shall arise and shine,-the Redeemer shall reign,-the isles shall wait for his law. The glory of the Lord shall cover the earth, & all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Cheered with these divine consolations, in the midst of trials and privations- contented and happy in our work, weak and inexperienced as we are are, we turn our eyes to you for counsel, and to Heaven for help, and subscribe ourselves, dear Sir, your servants for Jesus sake, and fellow laborers, in the vineyard of our Lord.

H. BINGHAM, DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN. SAMEEL WRITNEY. SAMURL RUGGLES, Etisha Loomis.

JOURNAL OF THE MISSIONARIES.

As our present number can admit but a part of the journal, we commence at the time when the Thaddeus was approaching Owhyhee: and a more interesting epoch to the members of the mission can hardly be conceived.

March 28, 1820. Within two or three days sail of Owhyhee. We have thought it desirable to observe this day as a season of fasting and prayer, that we may be better prepared to enter on our work with proper feelings of heart; with confidence in God; with penitence for our own sins; with gratitude for the blessings of the Gospel; with compassion for the wretched children of superstition; with benevolence towards all intelligent beings; and with faith in the blood of Christ, and in his promises with reference to the salvation of the heathen.

First view of Owhyhee. 30. Let us thank God and take courage. Early this morning the long looked for Owhyhee, and the cloud-capt and snowcapt Mouna-Keah, appear in full view, to the joy of the little company on board, A heavy cloud now envelopes a consider. able part of this stupendous mountain, on the summit of which a great body of enow appears, at intervals, quite above the clouds.

11 o'clock A. M. We are now coasting along the northern part of the island, and so near the shore, as to see the numerous habitations, cultivated fields, rising smokes in different directions, fresh vegetation, rocks, rivulets, cascades, trees, &c .- and, by the help of glasses, men and women, immortal beings purchased with redeeming blood. We are much pleased, not to say delighted, with the scene; and long to be on shore. Hopoo has designated the spot, in a little valley, near the beach, where he was born. He and his three countrymen are greatly animated with the prospect of their native shores. Near the northern extremity of the island, the walls of an ancient Moreeah, or heathen temple, appear, where the sacrifices of abomination have long been offered to de-

4 o'clock P. M. As we double the northern extremity of Owhyhee, the lofty heights of Mowee rise on our right. As no canoes approach us, it is supposed be a time of special taboo; and that all the people are employed in its observance. Capt. Blanchard has concluded to send a boat to make inquiries respecting the king and the state of the islands. Mr. Hunnewell, [one of the mates,] Thomas Hopeo, John Honoore, and others, have now gone on this errand, and we wait with anxious expectation for the

First Intelligence from the Island.
7 P M. The boat has returned, having fallen in with a number of fishermen near the shore, who readily answered their inquiries; and the messengers have astonished and agitated our minds by repeating the unexpected information from the fishermen:-that the aged king Tamahamaha is dead; that Reho-reho, his son, succeeds him; that the images of his gods are burn-ed; that the men are all Inoahs, that is, they eat with the women, in all the islands; that one of the chiefs only was killed in setthat one of the english of government; and he for refusing to destroy his gods.

If these are facts, they seem to shew,

that Christ is overturning the ancient state of things, in order to take possession; and that these isles are waiting for his law, while the old and decaying pillars of idolatry are falling to the ground. The moof Christianity and the customs of civilized lifa; and our hopes that these will be welcome, are greatly strengthened. There

is some reason to fear, that the govern- the Gospel; and as Capt. B. was going that there is less of stability & sobriety in the present king, than in his father. Whatever may be his moral character and habits, we believe, to consequence of information collected from those who know him, that three important particulars may, with some confidence, be relied on : lett That he is specially desirous of improvement in learning ! 2d. That he has long been indifferent to idol worship : 3d. That he is not unfriendly to the whites.

Our hearts do rejoice. Though we are disappointed in not being allowed to preach Christ to that venerable chief, who has so long and so ably governed this people; and though we believe we shall have trials sufficient to give exercise to faith and patience; yet in view of this wonderful revolution our hearts do rejoice, to hear the voice of one crying, In the wilderness prepare ye the way of the Lore, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

First visit to the Island.* 31. The intelligence of yesterday is confirmed to day by a visit of brother Ruggles, Thomas Hoopoo, and G. P. Tamoree, to the residence of Krimakeo, where they were received kindly, and entertained with unexpected civility. By them the widows of Tamahamaha sent us a present of fresh fish, cocou nuts, sweet petatoes, bananas, sugar cane, bread fruit, &c. expressing much satisfaction that we had come to teach them good things. In the course of the day, a number of the natives came off to the brig in their canoes with vegetables, manufactures, shells, &c. for the purpose of traffic, and to gratify their curiosity. The sight of these children of nature, drew tears from eves that did not intend to weep. Of them we inquired whether they had heard any thing about Jehovah, who made Owhyhee & all things ? They replied that Reho-reho the king had heard of the great God of white men, and had spoken of him; and that all the chiefs but one had agreed to destroy their idols, because they were convinced, that they because they were convinced, that they esting isles, surrounded by a listening an could do no good, since they could not evaluating group of natives, including chief. en save the king. Idol worship is therefore prohibited, and the priesthood entirely abolished, Sing O Heavens, for the Lord hath done it.

Visit of Krimakos to the Brig.

April 1. To day as we were near his residence at Toeaigh Bay, Krimakoo and his wife, and two widows of Tamahamaha, decently dressed, and attended with a considerable train of men and women, came on board the brig, having sent before them a present to Capt. B. of three hogs, and as many large bundles of sweet potatoes. They were introduced to the members of the mission family individually, and the mutual salutation of shaking hands, with the usual compliment "Aloha," passed pleasantly around among us all. When our table was prepared, they sat down to dine with us, and behaved with much decorum. From what we had heard and seen of the natives, the appearance of this noble chief was more interesting than we could have expected. His dress was a neat white dimity jacket, black silk vest, pankeen pantaloons, white cotton stock- it was the Lord's day, and that it should ings, shoes, plaid cravat, and a neat Eng. | done tomorrow, she was satisfied as to lish hat. He sometimes, however, lays these aside, for the simple native maro round the waist, similar to the Hindoo dress. He showed peculiar fondness for the children of Mr. Chamberlain. When we declared to him our objects in visiting the islands, and our desire to obtain a residence in them, in order to teach the knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of Christianity, he listened with attention; and said, he must see the king, and they must consult together about it; and they would let us know what they would say. As a token of friendship, he presented to brother Bingham a curiously wrought spear, which may serve for a pruning hook, or for a curiosity to gratify our American friends.

Our new visitors were pleased to find that we could speak easy phrases in their language; and highly gratified, that we had instructed in our religion and brought with us natives of their country, who per fectly understand their tongue, and can therefore converse freely with them on these subjects. They made themselves more agreeable than could have been expected; and towards evening left us with apparently kind sentiments. On further examination, it appears, that the chief. who refused to renounce his idols, raised a considerable party with treasonable designs, and resisted till be lost 40 or 50 men and his own life. His party were subdued, and Krimakoo, with the loss of & or 10 men, was victorious; having been better supplied with muskets and ammunition than the disuffected party. The white men who reside in the islands, favored the cause of the reformers, and seem to rejoice in the destruction of the oppressive taboo. We are encouraged to hope, that we shall soon be allowed to take possession for the church and for Christ of this part of the land, which remaineth to be possessed;" and to set up our banner without a contest; the priests of idolatry being now re duced to a level with the common people. At evening, as we moved slowly along the sheres of Owhyhee, the moon rising behind its lofty mountains, brothers Bingham and Thurston sung their favorite Melton Mowbray. " Head of the church triumphant," &c.

First Sabbath at the Islands.

2. Sabbath. As we expected soon to eave Toenigh Bay, and have no further opportunity at present to explore this part of the dark region with reference to establishing schools, and the institutions of

When the vessel first made Owhyhee, as sh was sailing north, the island bore due west. She then doubled the north point, leaving Mowee on the right, and passed south along the western shore of Owhyhee. Teenigh Bay, is about 25 miles from the north point; and the residence of the king is about 35 miles further south.

shore to call upon the chief, it was the best, that brother Bingham should acco pany him this morning for that purpe to return before the hour of public we ship. He accordingly visited the ch Krimakoo, and with him the most ce brated morecah of the islands. It was b by Tamuhamaha, who himself laid ! corner stone. It stands on the brow of hill, a little retired from the beach a fronting the sea shore. It consists no principally of a huge wall, about 10 fee thick at the base, and five at the top, 2 feet in height on three sides of the par lelogram, which is about 120 feet breadth, and 240 in length; but in from the wall, instead of being elevated muc above the area inclosed, consists of for or five large offsetts down the declivity the hill. These furnished convenier places for hundreds of worshippers to stand, while the priest was within, offer ing prayers and sacrifices of abomination Within this inclosure are the ruins of ser eral houses burnt to the ground, the ash es of various wooden gods, the remains of cocoanuts and other like offerings, and the ashes and burnt bones of many huma victims sacrificed to demons. At the foo of the hill, is a similar inclosure, 280 fee in length, and 50 in breadth, which had been used for the sacrifice of various beasts, fish, fruits, &c. The walls and areas of these open buildings, once tabout and sacred, are now free to every foot, useless, and tumbling into ruins. As upon the fallen walls of Jericho, so eres here, where a careless intrusion was one punishable with death, "every man mar now go up straight before him," and se up the banner of Israel's God. He it i who has brought into contempt what we once the pride of this people. In the afternoon, Krimakoo and his com

pany, who before visited us, came board with an intention to accompany to the residence of the king. Slow passing along in the midst of these interand honorable women, with the few me tive youths who had been taught th Christian religion, we attended public wor ship on deck, and offered prayers an praises to the God of Zion. Brother B. preached from Isaiah xlii, 4, The Isles shall wait for his law. The topics of the dis course were the character of the Lawgiver; of the law waited for; of thos who wait for it; the evidence that then isles do now wait for it; and the consequences of receiving it. Though most of these islanders could not now understand the precepts of the law of Christ, yet the hearkened to the sound with almost per fect stillness, and were pleased with our singing and order of worship. Seldon have we attended on the duties of the sanctuary, when the theme and the occ sion have been more interesting to our feelings.

One of the former wives of Tamb maha had before requested that wihenas" [women] should make het gown like their own; but being told the propriety of delaying it. This evening sable group have spread their porta mats and tappas upon the deck, and, the skies for a canopy, have laid the selves peacefully down to sleep. the Watchmen of Israel keep them a

bring them to his heavenly rest. 3. (First Monday in April.) Approacing Kirooah bay, on the west side of the island, and now in sight of the king's ridence. Expecting an interview with tomorrow, we lift up our petitions in of cort with thousands of the friends of Zie rejoicing in the bope that He, who has gun a good work in these islands, will ca ry it on to perfection.

4. At 10 o'clock this morning, 163 d from Beston, we came to anchor in Kire ah bay, about one mile from the kin dwellings. Krimakoo, who still appe to be friendly to our cause, being sent by Reho-reho, went on shore; and soon ter Messrs. Bingham and Thurston, Thomas Hopoo, accompanied by Capt. followed, to lay before the king the p of our enterprise. As we drew near shore, we saw him bathing in the surf, company with others. He was dis guished by ornaments of beads on his ne As we landed, five or six hundred pativ of different ages and both sexes, swarm around us; and, in their usual rudene gave a noisy irregular shout, and used their eyes and egrs to learn who and w these new visitors might be. Among crowd was a distinguished native ch called John Adams, who has acqui something of the English language manners. He politely conducted us to own house, and afterwards, to the ho of Mr. John Young, who has long resid here, has the rank of a chief, and is n acting secretary to the king; the secretary of Tamahamaha, John Ellion Roman Catholic, having fled from country. By him, and by Capt. Adams English settler with him, we were bid welcome to the Sandwich Islands. We then waited on the king, with

most important message that can be to any earthly potentate. Read to he the official letter of Dr. Worcester Tamahamaha, and the letters of Ca Reynolds to Tamahamaha, and to his Reported; and had them interpreted Mr. Young and Thomas Hopoo. same manner we made known to the the views of the American Board of sions, and the wishes of the mission fan Presented the spy-glass furnished by Board, which the king accepted thankfully. He seemed pleased with object laid before him, and dispose consider the consider the subject deliberately; exp

. It is supposed that mantles made by the tives from the bark of trees, is here inten-

se of approbation; but appeared being in haste to give an answer esage. All indeed, both king and jooorable women and common peohon we heard speak on the subject, ed their approbation of our doings general term, "miti," i.e. it is good. were shocked with the facts which med, that this young ruler had no of four wives; that one of them had sather's wife; and another, even orie, was his father's daughter. the king, his wives, and the chiefs his had taken their dinner of fish (a kind of cold pudding made of four wives of the king sat down he mats at one corner of the room, med to enjoy themselves very pleadagame of cards; while we were aring to interest the feelings of the inily in the great objects of our

fatinued our negociation, but made puress. Presented to Reho-reho Bible furnished by the Ame-Tamahamaha, for weemed grateful; also, Bibles to is daughters, furnished by parti-

conjectures, it appears, have been (from what source we know not,) reat Britain might not be pleased our settling here, as American missi--and to increase the embarrassune reports were circulated. that maries at Otaheite and Eimeo molized both the trade and govi the Society Islands. These imexpected difficulties we endeaobviate, as well as we could; to our public instructions, and to approbation of our design given by abjects, British missionaries, and Missionary Societies. Gave the asthat we had nothing to do with the concerns of these islands; that no collision between the peothe United States and the people at Britain; and that several stame occupied by American missionthe British dominions.

ecourse of the day, as we passed eplace where several chiefs were wtheir idle hours in gambling, we inored with an introduction to Hathe late high priest. He receivdly. On his introduction to Mr. m, he expressed much satisfaction ing with a brother priest from Amepleasantly claiming that distincbimself. He assures us that he our friend. Who could have exthat such would have been our first ew with the man, whose influence d been accustomed to dread more my other in the islands; whom we garded, and could now hardly avoid ling, as a destroyer of his fellow But he seemed much pleased in ting of the demolition of the Morceahs

at five months ago the young king consulted with respect to the expediency of breaking and asked him to tell frankly and plainly tit would be good or bad; assuring him, metime, that he would be guided by Harahava readily replied, "miti," h good; adding, that he knew there wooden gods could not save them, nor my good. He publicly renounced idoleling no more observed their supersti-Thus the heads of the civil and institutions agreed in abolishing that shat tottering taboo system, which had in ignorance, cemented with blood, ted for ages, by the basest of human They had indeed heard of the Chrisd, but gave no evidence that they unhis laws, loved his character, or feared Whether they considered him of their homage or not, they were conthe vanity of idols, and the folly of the May the Lord Jehovah, whom believe to be the only living and true bring them to bow with humble revthis feet.

we returned to the brig, the favorite king expressed a decided opinion in wsettling in the islands; and requestmight remain. The king, knowing bent to him, and willing to try her aid to her pleasantly, that if he admitonized the missionaries, he could be one wife, & he should not want her. the reproof, she arose from the mat on were reclining, & attempted to leave detained her, and turned off the fully. Whether he felt the difficulty cannot but consider polygamy as one lest barriers against the progress of hit here. But He who first established on of marriage, and blessed its legal in infinite wisdom, overrule its abus-

day the royal family came on board dine. Reho-reho, dressed in a princecording to the fashion of the islands, hare round his waist, a green silken his shoulders, beads on his neck, and his head, was introduced to our fehe had ever seen. He was seated at the table, and behaved with great gave us satisfaction to have this , and his followers, sit down with wn table; and in his presence, to imine blessing of the King of heaven, wledge our obligations to Him, in ve and move and have our being ; erished the desire, and indulged the He, who made of one blood all dwell upon the face of the earth, bring the rulers and the ruled of this it down at the feast of the Gospel, bly sufficient for all. -

" we assembled on the quarter deck at the king's request, several psalms with which he, and the multitude aared pleased. Capt. B. Mr. H. and tee with the bass viol, assisted the ortly after, our visitors gave us their (a word of friendly salutation,) led in a pleasant and friendly manner, e, with favorable impressions. A large ne, frequently with a sail, and a small canopy, towed by eight or ten men, mily, when they have only a short

al of the missionaries and their wives excursion on shore, and dined with They were accommodated with a taand served with a dinner some-American fashion. But the king, around him, and his wives, chose upon their mats, or rush carpets, to

8. Mesers. B. & T. and their wives went on shore, called on Mr. J. Young and found him diligently reading his Bible. Presented him a Bible as from the mission. Visited John Adams, a native chief, who treated them politely with a glass of wine. Gazed a little while upon four large carved images, left standing on the beach, near the house, where the benes of Ta-mahamaha are deposited. These senseless idols are said to belong to a sea captain, who has bought them for fuel. We intend to send home a representation of one of them. Visited the king, and dined at his table, after he had wasted a considerable part of the morning in eleeping off the temporary effect of ava. Eating, drinking, sleeping, bathing, gambling, &c. consume most of the time of the king and chiefs; so that they have little time to devote to important business. They know nothing of that laborious industry, or that promptitude and despatch in public concerns which are so commen and so commendable in good magistrates and men of business, in civilized countries.

The next day, being the Sabbath, public worship was attended on board the brig, and the king was informed that the negociation would be resumed the next morning. After employing most of the time on Monday in consultation, they state :]

Just at evening, Kaamanoo came into the presence of the king; and they at length listened to our propositions. After many inquiries, respecting our design, and the number of arts which we could teach, they seemed to be satisfied that our intentions were good, and that we might be of some service to them. To obviate the objection before urged, the fear of displeasing Great Britain, they concluded and directed that Mr. Young should write to England, that American missionaries had come to settle here not to do any harm, but to teach the people of these islands all good things. The king was much gratified to find that we understood so many useful arts; inquired very earnestly whether we had any ship-carpenter, saying, that he greatly needed one to repair his vessels, and expressed a regret that we had not brought one. Our number, and the fear that we might become burdensome or dangerous, appeared to have influence on the mind of the king. He said we must not send for any more missionaries; as much as to say, even if we had come without arms, or hostile intentions, our successors might be of a different character.

When we had finished our propositions and made all the statements, which we thought proper to be made at this time, we left the king and his advisers, that they might have a gener al consultation among themselves to night, and give us their determination in the morning. We believe the Lord is on our side, and that he will hear our prayer, and grant us our request, when he has sufficiently tried us by delay.

Decision of the Government. 11. Mr. Bingham being somewhat exhausted by the long continued negociation, and seriously indisposed to-day, Mr. Thurston and Dr. Holman went on shore to hear the decision. We rejoice to say, that the decision was favorable. Our joy is mingled, however, with the painful thought of so speedy a separation. The order of the government is, that two of the brethren with their wives, and two of the native youths, should remain here; be furnished, at the public expense, with lodgings, water, fuel and provisions; and be permitted to commence their appropriate work, with the promise of protection : and that the rest of our number should be allowed to proceed to Woahoo, and there be accommodated with convenient houses. The king was told, that, if we did not do them good, he might send as all away from his territories. As it was the pleasure of the king that Dr. Holman with Thomas Hopoo and William Tennoos should remain, it was easily agreed among ourselves thus far, and there were designated to stay. It was also easily agreed, that one of the ordained missionaties should remain here, to maintain the standard of the Gospel. The trying question, which of the two, was decided by ballot, and brother Thurston was, to our mutual satisfaction, appointed to occupy this important post. The some of our fondly anticipated plans are overturned by this separation; yet we are consoled by the full conviction, that our duty requires i and by the happy reflection, that we proceeded with deliberation and prayer, & according to the

First settlement of the Gospel in Owhyhee. 12. A busy, trying, joyful and memorable ay. Brother T. and Dr. H. with their wives, and Thomas Hoopo and William Tennooe, landed and took up their residence at Kircoah. day was spent principally in selecting and removing their effects from the brig; dividing to them such portions of the common stock, as seemed desirable and necessary for their immediate use; and making the best arrangements. in our power, for their comfort and usefulness. As the brig lay about a mile from the shore, the boats were employed all day in transporting the baggage, &c. to the beach; and several of the king's men, with one of the brethren, in removing them from the beach to a small house formerly occupied by Dr. Elliot, now designated for the temporary use of the mission. After tea, those of our number, who had willingly determined to commence their work here, took leave of the Thaddeus, and of most of the remaining members of the mission family, and repaired to their lodgings on heathen shores. They were accompanied by Mr. Bingham and Capt. Blanchard, and, with particular instructions, mutual counsels, and affectionate salutations, they were commended to the grace and protection of Him who said, " Lo I am with you alway," and were left to the peculiar privations and enjoyments of their new and untried situation.

best means of judging which were in our power.

At a late hour in the evening the king was found diligently engaged with his book, having begun in earnest to learn the rudiments of the English language, and made pleasing progress for two or three days. Taking leave of him, we weighed anchor, a immediately sailed for Woaho.

Thus in the name of our God have we set up

our banner on the benighted shores of Owhyhee: and have stationed a little feeble band to support it there. May the blessing of the God of Jacob rest upon them, make their house a Bethel, their instructions a light to those who sit in darkness, and their influence a perennial stream whose gentle flow shall fertilize the barren waste, and make glad the city of our God.

Description of Kirooah and its Vicinity. Kirooah is a considerable village, containing wo or three thousand inhabitants. It has a battery of 20 or 30 guns, and a garrison of about 200 soldiers. It is built upon lava and sand. The face of the surrounding country is not pleasing; as it appears to have been formed by volcanic eruptions, rising gradually from the shore, until it swells into a mountain, at the distance of for 8 miles to the east. Cocoa-nut trees line the beach, together with a few low shady trees; and further back a tree yielding a species of oilnut, which the inhabitants burn instead of lamps. About four miles back from the bay, bread fruit, bananas, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and mountain tare, are produced, and a variety of vegetables here and there, where a little soil can be found to support them. There are no stream Kirooab. The inhabitants generally use brackish water, which they find near the shore; or the water that is caught in the rocks; but the chiefs send back several miles for the water which they drink, which is found fresh & cool in caves and natural reservoirs. The southeastward from Kirooah, at the distance of 15 or 20 miles, which Mr. Cham Whitney explored, has an excellent soil, well

cessive rains.

13. Last night we left Kirconh bay. We have lost sight of Owhynee, and passed Mowee again. Several of the family feel the motion of the brig so sensibly as to be sea-sick. The same persons were affected in a similar manner, whenever we had a rough sea, during the whole of our passage from America. To be continued.

Our readers will doubtless be very desirous of seeing the history of the mission brought down to the date of the latest intelligence. As our limits will not permit a larger insertion from the journal, we briefly enumerate the following par-

On the 14th of April the Thaddens anchored at Hanaroorah, in Woahoo. On the 19th the missionaries landed with their effects. They were kindly welcomed to the islands by American and British sea captains, and other temporary residents; were accommodated with houses. till they should be able to possess houses of their own; and speedily entered upon the regular labors of their mission. On the 14th of May, they opened a subscription for an Orphan Schoo Fund, which was so patronized by American and British visitors, that within two months, more than three hundred Spanish dollars were subscribed. The general state of the mission is given in the joint letter of the missionaries, publish ed in the preceding pages.

Mrs. Loomis was made the happy mother of a fine son, the 16th of July. This was the first white child ever born in the islands.

At the last dates, Krimakoo, the prime minister, was very desirous to have one of the mission-aries live with hun; and it was intermined that Mr. Loomis should comply with pis request, and reside, for awhile, at Toeaigh bay.

Thomas Hoopoo and John Homoome were ve-Thomas was daily and laboriousengaged in the duties of the mission, and was

in high favor with Reho-reho.

It is painful to add, that William Tennooe had discovered signs of defection from the strictness of the Christian life, soon after he arrived at the islands. Various attempts were made to reclaim him; but they were ineffectual, and he was formally and solemnly separated from the church, about the 20th of July. He has many friends in this country, who entertained strong hopes of his piety. They will not cease to pray, that he may be brought to repentance, and saved to the mission.

The determination of Dr. Holman to settle by himself, on the island of Mowee, was regret-ted by his associates. Let us hope, that if this measure should prove to be injudicious, he will cheerfully abandon it.

On the whole, the state of the mission is extremely encouraging. Many signal interposi-tions of Providence in its favor have already been experienced, and should be gratefully commemorated. The same God, who has sustained and cheered the missionaries hitherto, is able to give them complete success .- [Missionary Herald.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1821.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

On Monday evening of this week the United Monthly Concert, held as usual at Park-Street Church, was rendered peculiarly interesting by the communication of the recent intelligence from the Sandwich Island Mission. Of this intelligence our readers have ample details in our present number; but still very large portions of the missionary journal are in manuscript, and will be for several weeks. At the close of the exercises, a number of the hearers requested that a similar meeting might be held next Monday nings with a view to hage from the Journal further extracts, and many other details, which could not be communicated on one evening. The proposal has met with universal and very marked approbation; and we are authorized to give notice, that Park-Street Church will be open for that purpose, on Monday evening. the 9th inst. The exercises will begin precisely at 7 o'clock. Some extracts from the Journal of the voyage, and additional extracts from the missionary journal on the islands, will then be read : which, with prayers by several clergymen, singing and observations by persons who are accustemed to conduct these meetings, will occupy the hours of the evening.

It has been the opinion of numerous individuale, from different parts of the country, that the Monthly Concert at Park-Street Church, for the last two years and a half, has been uniformly, one of the most interesting meetings they ever attended.

Though the weather last Monday evening, was very unpleasant, the audience was numerous, and the collection \$111.

The collection next Menday evening will be appropriated to the Sandwich Island mission. The friends of missions in Boston & the vicinity, are respectfully invited to be present.

To the Editor of the Recorder.

SIR,—The following extract of a letter is from Rev. John Seward, of Ohio. It was written in behalf of the Portage Missionary Society, stating with much earnestness and emphasis, the impos sibility of proceeding with the bjects of the so "unless they can have an accession of ciety, "unless they can have an accession of preachers from the east, because they have not suitable men to employ as Missionaries." letter has lain in my desk for months, with many others of the same sort, from different parts of this land. It has not been forgotten indeed, for the heart that can forget such statements can make no pretentions of prefering "Jerusalem above its chief joy." But the only answer that can be returned to these moving entreaties is the Missionaries for whom you call are not in existence." And of late we are constrained it seems to add to this heart-sinking reply; "Hundreds of pious young men in the east, who were roused at your call, and have been struggling through difficulties, that they might be prepared to come to your help, are about to be turned back in the discouragement of hopeless poverty. and compelled to abandon the effort to become

I could fill your columns, Mr. Editor with let ters that have made my own heart ache, and made me resolve to devote every cent I can spare to increase the number of preachers. But really I have almost lost the hope that the publi cation of such facts, will excite any proper feel-

ings even in the bosoms of Christians.

Distressing as such facts are, there is one that is ten fold more distressing; namely that while incredulity shuts our ears, or parsimony clenches our hands, or apathy freezes our hearts blood,— the statement of such facts is unavailing. The extract follows: "That you may have some view will state that within the bounds of this Pre tery, which includes the counties before m tioned, are no less than 33 churches and only eight ministers; four churches to one minister, or 25 churches without a minister. Eight of nine of these churches have been formed within a year. In Medina County are seven churches and no minister. This county has been recently organized and is rapidly increasing in population. In Huron County are eight churches and

enjoy their fish and pac, baked hog, bread fruit | sdapted to agriculture; yet not very well sup- | no one of them has a minister. One member of her name on that ground. He was surprised and sweet potatoes.

| Description | De our Presbytery resides in that county: but he has declined being installed over any particular church. In Cuyahoga County are four churches and one minister. In Portage County which is better supplied than any other county on the Re-serve and perhaps in the State, are 14 churches and six ministers. Besides the destitute churches that have been mentioned, there are many towns where are no churches, but many inhabitants who must receive attention from missionaries, or they will soon sink into a state of heathenism. To supply our wants we need the addition of a score of active ministers. Some of those who are here and who have borne the heat and burden of the day will soon be worn out, and their places must be supplied, or many even in this region will perish for lack of knowledge.

> The Rev. Dr. AUSTIN has resigned the presidency of the University of Vermont, which was ascepted on the 22d of March, by the corporation, with the unanimous expression of their approbation, and regret at his departure, accompanied by a very affectionate address from the students. We understand that the pecuniary embarrassments of this institution, have in ome measure clouded the prospects of its immediate elevation, and chiefly induced the Rev. President to determine on this measure.

> > For the Boston Recorder. TENTH ARTICLE.

Next Monday the people of Massachusetts are o give their votes on the proposed amendments of the Constitution. It is desirable that there should be a full expression of the unbiassed opinione of the voters; & that the result should be such

as will afford no occasion of regret hereafter.

The attention of the reader is invited to the communication, published in the Recorder two weeks ago, on the subject of the tenth article, which relates to Harvard College. If the statements and reasonings of that communication are correct, as it is believed they are, the people are bound to interpose, and to see that this venerable institution is not removed from the fonndation on which it has stood for nearly two centuries. Let the subject be well considered; and let every man beware how he thwarts the intentions of the pious and liberal men, who founded the College; and how he establishes a new influence, adverse to what our ancestors believed and a great majority of professed Christians in Massachusetts, now believe to be the most precious interests of the church and of civil society. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

The REV. MR. WARD, of Serampore in the East-Indies, baving accomplished the important object he had in view in visiting the United States, embarked on the last Sabbath in the ship Hercules, Capt. Cobb, bound from New-York to Liverpool. Mr. Ward has tendered his thanks for the friendship and liberality he has received in his journey through the United States; during which the following collections have been made in aid of the Mission College at Scrampore, viz.: New-York, \$2,467 19; Baston, 1,860 62; Philadelphia, 1,202 62; Baltimore, 420; Washington City, 211; Alexandria, 40; Newark, 93 19; Princeton, 242; Pawtuket, 59; Schenectady, 190; New-Haven, 406 50; Middletown, 103; Hartford, 281 6; Providence, 312 68; Wercester, 180 37; Roxbury, Al 25; Dor-

chester, 100; Lynn, 1217; Cambridge, 181; Charlestown, 92 30; Andever, 42 83; South Reading, 37 10; Haverhill, 91; Newburyport, 5460; Danvers, 52 62; Reading, 34 97; Salem 200 72 ; Portland, 241 6 ; Northvarmouth, 85 73 ; Portsmouth, 82 42; Beverly, 33 80. Total \$9,561, 10. Nearly one third of the above sum was bestowed in Massachusetts.

A short time since, in the Legislature of a neighboring State, while a motion was under discussion, for giving an elegant sword to a meri-torious military commander, a Quaker moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word sword, and inserting the word staff

The perpetrators of the barbarous Murder at Norfolk, mentioned in last week's Recorder, have been arrested, have made a full confession of the murder, and are in prison to awit their sentence.

The Treasurer of the " Graham Society" ocknowledges the receipt of a raluable donation of Clothing, consisting of coars, pantaloons, rests, hose, &c. from the "Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of Boston."

Massachusetts Annual Election. On Monday last, the General Election of Governor, Lt. Governor, and Senators, took place throughout the Commonwealth. In this town, the meeting was opened at 9 o'clock, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wisner, of the Old South Church. The poll closed at 2 o'clock, P. M. The result is as follows :- 1821. Brooks. Eustis. Brooks. Eustis

3088 1303 : 3521 1682 123 other Towns, 14194 9940 : 15284, 10635 17282 11243 : 18805, 12317

SENATORS elected -Suppolk - Hon. John Phillips, Hon. John Welles, Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell, Joseph Tilden, Esq. Warren Dutton, Esq. I omnet Shan, Fan.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the ship Falcon, Capt. LEWIS, which arrive ed at this port Saturday last, London papers to Feb. 20, have been received; the intelligence is 10 days later than before received. The most important information relates to the affairs of Na ples. The Allied Sovereigns at Laybach, have determined to put down the spirit of revolution in that country, and to establish the government. if not precisely on its former footing, yet on the basis that authority is in the King and not in the people. Austria is to be the instrument in the accomplishment of this design, and her army has marched upon Naples in three divisions. King of Naples appears to have come fully into the views of the Congress and has issued his pro-clamation at Laybach, declaring the Parliament of Naples an unlawful assembly, recommends to his subjects to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises to give them a constitution on his return to his dominions. The Neapolitans were good soldiers under Eugene Beauharnois, yet it would seem impossible, adding for what spirit of liberty may do, that they should be able make any effectual resistance to the overwhelming force at the control of the Allies. At any rate the torch of war is again lighted in Eu-rope, and no one but the God of armies can tell how far the flame may spread.

In England an interesting debate took place in the House of Lords on the 19th February on the political affairs of Naples, but the great subject of interest appears still to be the Queen. The great object of her Majesty and the opposi-tion is the restoration of her name to the Liturgy. This subject had been violently agitated in the House of Commons. But the measure was fully opposed by the ministry, and their majority in the House does not appear to have been affected by the failure of the hill of Paiss and Penalties. Upon this subject Mr. WILDERFORCE, thought there was nothing in the conduct of ministers to call for the censure of the House. If ministers had been wrong, it could only be attributed to an error of judgment. But for the sake of the well being of the country and to gratify and pacify the public mind, he would vote to request the restoration. He could not but think the Queen had adopted sentiments incompatible with the constitution of the country, but great excuses should be made for the exasperated state of her feelings, and he would not refuse to insert not become the subject of prosecution.

Ministers had brought forward a proposition for granting to her Majesty £50,000 annually. Mr. Denman said, that the Queen would accept of no grant of money, while her name was refused to be restored to the Liturgy. Lord Castlerengh replied, that it would be time enough for her Majesty to refuse the grant, when it was made, and if she did not choose to accept it, so much would be saved to the country.

Mr. Canning has addressed a letter to one of

his constituents, for publication, in which he says, that his motive for resigning his place in the British ministry at this time, is to be found solely in the proceedings and pending discussion respecting the Queen. He says he lost all hope of an amicable adjustment of the affair, on the failure of Mr. Wilberforce's address, and the next day obtained an audience, and tendered his resignation to the King; that the King then declined to accept, and permitted him to remain in the ministry, with the liberty to abstain as completely as he might think fit, from any share in these proceedings. Having now surrendered his office he says it is his intention to be absent from England until " the agitation of this calamitous affair shall be at an end."

Letters from Cadiz say, that the high powers, assembled in Congress, at Laybach, had not, in any respect, interfered in the affairs of Spain.

The Cortez of Portugal had its second session January 27, and were quietly organizing the new

The King of France in a letter to the King of Naples written a few months ago, says that his infirmities are such, as to compel him to use the hand of another to write for him.

Extract of a letter dated 14th Nov. 1821, at Canton, from a Gentleman who went from this port in ship Java, Capt. Davis, to Manilla & thence

to Canton in the Addison, Capt. Warrington. "We arrived at Manilla, Oct. 26, in 139 days from Boston, in company with the ship Friendship, Capt. Meek, of Salem, On anchoring, we were immediately boarded from the English ships, and informed that it was unsafe to go on shore, that the Natives had risen and put to death every European they could find, murdering them with knives and clubs and, mangling the dead bodies in the most horrid manner. Thirty Europeans were thus sacrificed in one afternoon. I am now with three or four, whose escape was perfectly miraculous, who however lost all their property, clothes and papers. We had determined to live in what is called the Lacorta, and from this place not an individual escaped alive. The rains had been unusually heavy and the country had been flooded-and this washing down the fifth from mountains, corrupted the river; the water of which the Natives drink, and they were immediately seized. with a virulent cholera morbus, and died in hundieds every day .- Sixty people fell dead in one tobacco manufactory in one hour, and the evening we arrived, sixty four people died in a small village called St. Rocque. The people have an iden that the foreigners who had come to settle at Manilla, had poisoned the water of the river, in order to kill the natives and get possession of the plantations; for all had liberty to remain since the establishment of the Cortes. The most scandalous part of the affair is, that this idea was undoubtly suggested by the Spanish merchants to evade their contracts which they had made for sugar at a lower rate than that article was then selling at. Duily Adv.

New-York, March 30 .- Capt. Charles Myrick, late of the brig Cossack, of Boston, arrived here yesterday, via Philadelphia, to which place he came in the brig James Coulter, from Havanna. Capt. Myrick left the city of Mexico on the 4th of l'ebroary last, where he, with his crew, were liberated from privon, after nearly three years confinement. The chief mate of the Cossack, Mr. Wm. Gardner, a native of England ; Mr. Peter Pratt, the interpreter, and four sailors, principally Englishmen, were all massacred by the Spaniards at Maztian, 50 leaguer to the north of San Blas, on the Continent. Capt. Myrick was liberated under the new Constitution, as were also the gentlemen above mentioned. Capt. George W. Ayers, who was captured in the slip Mercury, of Boston, was still a prisoner in one of the interior cities, 200 leagues to the northward of Mexico. Capt. Myrick adds. that Mexico was in a revol tionary state, and that 5000 nsurgent troops had fortified themselves in a mountain about 18 leagues from Mexico. The city was in a deadful state of poverty.

Wednesday Evening Lecture, April 11-In Park Street Church-Preacher, Rev. Jonas PERKINS, of Braintree.

Married, - At Winchendon, by the Rev. Eber L. Ciark, Mr. Lewis Robbins to Miss Lois Tay lor .- Lieut. Mark Whitcomb, to Miss I ncy Murdock, daughter of Ephraim Murdock, Esq. - Mr. John Eaton Jr. to Miss Betsey Estey .- Capt . Samuel Baldwin, to Miss Abigail Estey, both daughters of Mr. John Estey.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Christian Hearrey, aged 42; In this town, Mrs. Christian Heaney, aged 42; Miss Frances Cotting, eldest daughter of the late Uriah Cotting Esq. 21; Miss Eliza Simmons, of Dorchester, in the 20th year of her age; suddenly John Jutau Esq. 71; Mr. Thomas W. Keely 19. In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary Baily, 71, wife of of Capt. Adams Baily .- In Dorchester, the 28th inst. Mr. Josiah Davenport, 71 -In Hingham, Mr. Thomas Andrews, 61.- In Salem, Mrs. Eliza White, wife of the Hon. D. A. White, and dau, of the late Wm. Orne, Esq. 36; Miss Funice D. Ropes, 25.—In Ipswich, Mr. Aaron Wait, 52.— In Bradford, Mrs. Sarah Muzzy, 22—In Concord, N. H. Dr. John Thorndike, 53.—In Providence, R. I. Gardner Daggett, Esq. 34.
In Beverly, Nicholas Thorndike, Esq. 57.—In Dunstable, Mass. Mr. Leonard Park hurst, 57.—In

Belfast, Me. Mrs. Margaret, wife of Capt. Ben-jamin Hazletine, 21.—In Northport, Noah Mil-ler, Esq. 84.—In Westford, Mrs. Cophia Abbott, ler, Esq. 84.—In Westford, Mrs. Eophia Abbott, wife of John Abbott, Esq. 44.—In Newport, Mrs. Sarah Champiin, sister of the late George Gibbs, Esq. 84.—In New-York city, Joshua Pell, Esq. of Upper Canada, 88; Jacob Sherred, Esq. 65.—In Newark, Ohio, William Young, who having laid himself down on the top of one of the cills, to warm himself, fall asleep, and turning over, precipitated himself, into the boiler, and was so much scalded, as to die in great agony in a short much scalded, as to die in great agony in a short time after being extricated from the boiler .- In Havanna, Cuba, Major O. Burton, late of the U. S. army.—At Spring-place, in the Cherokee country, on the 19th Feb. Me. Anna Rosina Gambold, 58, wife of the Rev. John Gambold, a missionary of the United Brethren.—In Gaudaloupe, Capt. Charles Davis, of Newport.—On board schr. Sally. on her passage from Marguana to Charleston, Capt. Adams, of Fortsmouth. Feb. 14th, the Rev. Dr. Lindsey died in London, while attending a meeting of clergymen.

TO LET-A TENEMENT in Mason-street. L containing 8 Rooms, 3 on the lower floor, with other conveniencies, at 200 dollars per ann. Enquire of AREL BAKER, No. 32 State-street.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Dinnerons of the American Education Society, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusette Bank, on Wednesday next, April 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Committee appointed by the Board, will attent the same place to examine the claims of sa May apply for the assista

ASA EATON, Clerk

THE MISSIONARIES.

BY J. MONTGOMERY. I sing the men who left their home, Amidet barbarian clans to roam; Who land and ocean cross'd, Led by a star, discerned on high By Faith's unseen, all-seeing eye, To seek and save the tost ; Where'er the curse on Adam spread, To call his children from the dead.

Strong the great Redeemer's name, They bore the cross, despised the shame; And, like their Master here, Wrestled with danger, pain, distress, Hunger, and cold, and nakedness, And every form of fear;

To taste his love their only joy, To tell that love their best employ. O Thou of old in Bethlehem born, A Man of sorrows and of scorn, Jesus, the Sinner's Friend! O Thou, eathron'd, in filial right, Above all creature, power and height; Whose kingdom shall extend,

Till earth, like heaven, thy name shall fill, And men, like angels, do thy will, Thou, whom I love, but cannot see; My Lord! my God! look down on me, My low affections raise? Thy spirit of life and light impart, Enlarge, inspire, inflame my heart; And while I spread thy praise, Shine on my path, in mercy shine,

MISCELLANY.

Prosper my work, and make it thine.

From the London Missionary Register.

MEMOIR OF REV. ROBERT MAY, Late Missionary at Chinsurah, who died August 12, 1818, aged 30 years.

The name of Mr. May is well known to our Readers. His love for Children, & the ability and zeal with which he formed and pursued plans for their instruction, were the distinguishing traits of his character. It will appear from this Memoir that numbers of Children, in both the Western and Eastern Hemisphere, are reaping the benefit of his exertions.

Mr. May was born at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, in the year 1788. He lost his mother when he was three or four years old; and his Father, who was a mariner being generally out at sea, he was exposed to nusual disadvantages. He was noticed at last, by an aged relative; and was admitted into a Sunday School, where he learned to read the Scriptures, and imbibed a love for them.

As soon as he was able, he endeavored to support himself by labor. Having obtained possession of a Bible, it was his custom, when his work was finished, to retire into the fields; where he was often seen sitting under a hedge, reading the Sacred Volume.

Having himself learned the value of the Bible, he was desirons of being employed in communicating the knowledge of it to others. He became, when very young, a Teacher in a Sunday School; and, in this office appeared to be both happy & useful.

When about seventeen years of age, Mr. May began to cherish an earnest desire of becoming a Missionary to the Heathen. He was admitted in consequence, in May 1806, into the Seminary of the London Missionary Society at Gosport. Here he continued pursuing the requisite studies, between four and five years. When not engaged in his studies, the instruction children continued to be his favorite object, and occupied his chief attention.

That Mr. May was prepared for the work on which he was about to enter will appear from his answer to an inquiry made of him, On what grounds he concluded that he was a Christian. His reply was found among his papers :"This question," he says, "demands a

serious answer; and, while I tremble at its importance, I rejoice in the Lord, and trust that by his assistance I shall endeavor to give a reason of the hope that is in me, with meekness and fear. I feel an humble confidence in the mercy of God, thro' His well-beloved Son. On his merits alone, I huild my hopes of eternal life. Depending on His promises, I have given myself to Him, to be his forever. Trusting to the fulness of His grace, who filleth all in all, I go to proclaim His Gospel; to preach forgiveness of iniquity, through that blood which was shed on Calvary for the remission of sin. When I was very young, I trust I felt the need of the Savior, in whose Name I now glory; the need of hat Salvation, in which I now rejoice ; the want of that Grace, which I intend to preach; and I trust I then also felt the powerful efficacy of that blood which cleanseth from all sin." His seriousness of mind blegan, indeed, very early. When 7 or 8 years of age, he was deeply impressed, as many other children have been, by reading Ja neway's "Token for Children."

A few months before his embarkation, he visited his friends at Woodbridge; and on this oct asion, addressed, in the Market House, se veral hundred Children, many of whom still continue to cherish his memory with warm affection. On Christmas-Day, 1810, he also preached a Farewell Sermon to the children at Gosport. The following memorandum of Mr. May on the occasiona, will show how eminently he was fitted to attract the affection of children. and theis to secure their attention. " But faw either of parents or children were not in teans: after the Sermon they flocked around me to take their last farewell, while the tenes ran down their cheeks. It was an affect ing scene indeed. I mingled my tears and my advice together, as I parted with the dear children whom I had so long austructed."

Mr. & Mrs. May sailed from Gravesend on the 27th Jan. 1811, in the Active, Capt. Brethoff, bound for Philadelphia, from whence they were to engage a passage to the East Indies. They arrived at Phila-delphia on the 23d of March, and were received with great kindness by the friends of the Society in that city, as well as in that of New York.

be detained in America about twelve months. During that period, his exertions among the young were very extensive and successful. In June, he established a monthly lecture to children, at Philadelphia, which was well attended, there being usually present from 500 to 700. He also engaged in preaching on various other occasions; & took on himself the charge of a New School, supported by the " Evangelical Society' 'of that city. In a journey to N. York, he preached on several occasions to crowded congregations, of which children formed a considerable part: during the last three days of his continuing in that city, he preached daily to upwards of one thousand children. On his return to Philadelphia, he opened a new School room in New Fourth Street, on Sunday the 20th of October; and on various occasions, exerted himself in promoting the instruction of poor children on the Lord's Day.

The result of these labors in America was truly gratifying. After Mr. May's arrival in India, he received Letters from friends in Philadelphia, written in October 1816 and November 1817, some extracts of which will show that his detention in America had been mercifully overruled for much good :-

"Ever since the Sunday School commenced, the whole aspect of our city is changed. I really had no idea, when you were here, that we were so indolens as we were. No wonder you were so anxions about the poor children: they were in a deplorable state; but your prayers are answered, and I look back and think of you as the forerunner of all this good--Your two letters from Chinsurah were received in due season, and often read in the School; and when omitted a short time, would be called again by the children-The result of the whole has been, that upward of 1800 children have been instructed on your plan in this School, and nearly forty have made a public profession of religion, principally in the Presbyterian churches; and the greater part received their first impressions under your particular instructions when here. They are a delightful company of Young Christians, and seem to be growing in grace as well as in years. One of them is now educating for the Ministry; and may possibly go to India as a Missionary. How wonderful are the ways of God! some of them are now Teachers in the Sunday Schoolsledeed, it may be said, that all the Sunday Schools in this country had their rise from this School-Sunday Schools are now established in great numbers in this country; so that apward of 5000 children are instructed, who used to range the streets; and they are rapidly spreading."

The particular appointment of Mr. May was to Vizagapatam, where it was intended that his labors should be especially directed to the instruction of the rising generation. Before his arrival, however in India, Mr. Pritchett, originally designated on a Mission to the Birman Empire, had settled at Vizagapatam. Mr. May's destination was, in consequence, changed to Chinsurah.

On the 16th of March, 1812, Mr. and Mrs. May sailed from Philadelphia, in the Harmony, Capt. Brown, and arrived at after his arrival he removed to Chinsurah.

Chinsurah is a Dutch Settlement, in Bengal, on the west side of the river Hooghly, about 22 miles north of Calcutta. The first Factory of the Dutch East-India Company was erected here in 1656. On the commencement of hostilities with the Dutch, during the late war, it was captured by the British. When Mr. May established and conducted the Native Schools at Chinsurah, the Settlement was therefore in possession of the English, and the Schools were for several years patronized and supported by the Hon. Commissioner Forbes. At the late General Peace, the Settlement was restored to the Dutch. The Schools enjoy the patronage and support of that Government.

At this place, Mr. May, entered with great ardor and activity, on the work of Native education; imparting also, meanwhile, religious instruction to the children of Europeans: and he had the gratification of beholding his labors crowned with very encouraging success.

In these schools, which are conducted on the British System, the Children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some time since, the Schools were about thirty in number; and the Children under instruction nearly 3000, among whom were 700 sons of Brabmins. The number of Schools has been since reduced to 25, in which about 2400 Children are instructed; but the improvements which have been introduced, both as to their economy and management, and the superior progress of the Children in learning, are regarded as more than compensating for this reduction. These Schools were established by the indefatigable and persevering exertions of Mr. May, & bre't to a considerable degree of maturity under his superintendence.

But the end of his labors was at hand! He entered Calcutta on the 11th of August, 1812, to begin his work in India; and on the same day of the same month, in the year 1818, he entered Calcutta to close it forever. In pursuit of his one object to the last, he had exerted himself in promoting the establishment of the "Calcutta School Society," for the education of the Natives of Bengal; the formation of which took place a few weeks after his death.

In the beginning of August, he was attacked at Chinsurah, by a fever. The disorder gaining strength, he was induced to go to Calcutta, that he might obtain the best medical advice; but every attempt to relieve him was fruitless, and on the day after his arrival he breathed his last. When approaching the close of life, his

humility and self-abasement were such, as

to induce him to think it almost impossible

Circumstances occasioned Mr. May to I that one so unworthy as himself could be saved: but afterward he found joy and peace in believing; and "It is Jesus Christ whom I want "_" I build on the foundation, Christ"_... Jesus is precious to my soul"-were among the last sentences which he uttered.

Mr. May suffered a severe affliction in 1813, by the death of Mrs. May, who died on the 17th of September of that year. After a few years he married again. His second wife survives to lament his loss.

While yet a youth, Mr. May was in the habit of composing little pieces both in prose and verse, on various parts of Scripture, & for the improvement of providential occurrences. In more mature life, he published "Lectures to the Young," in which he adopted a familiarity of manner and a simplicity of style well adapted to his readers. He had begun a series of "Lectures on Scripture History," for the particular use of the Young ; but did not live to complete his plan: the Lectures on the Book of Genesis have been printed at Calcatta.

Several of Mr. May's cotemporaries, of different religious denominations, have borne most honourable testimony to his character and usefulness.

"I have heard," says a minister of the Church of Scotland, at Calcutta "with deep regret of the death of Mr. May. Although I had not the pleasure of being much acquainted with him, I have always admired the integrity of his character, and have uniformly regarded him as a man to whom the native rising generation were already laid under the greatest obligations, & who, if Providence had spared his life. would have contributed much to the diffusion of knowledge and religion in this

"He was of a truly Catholic spirit," as Member of the Church of England testifies. "Well do I know how much he mourned over every thing that was unseemly, or likely to diminish love in any one denomination. I have often heard him advert to such things, and suggest measures to remedy them. His good tem-per was remarkable. This was one cause why children loved him so much. He was open to advice, and received reproof in a Christian manner. He was very kind as a husband, trusty as a friend, and affectionate as a son."

"Be assured," writes one of the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, that " we are all deeply concerned for the loss which the rising generation have sustained in the removal of Br. May. Who should now say I am secure! Who shall say that he has a minute of Musionary Time to spare? Oh! that we msy feel the rod, and hear the voice that speaks to us from the grave of our deceased brother."

THE OBSERVATION OF THE LORD'S DAY REMARKABLY REWARDED.

An Anecdote, taken from a Tract printed at Bristol, by the Bristol Society for promoting Religious Knowledge. No. 117.

The writer remembers hearing of a Barber, who lived at Bath in the last century : passing a Church or Meeting one Sunday, he peeped in just as the minister was giving out his text, 'Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy,' Exodus, xx. 8.; he listened long enough to be convine-God and man, by shaving and dressing his oustomers on Sunday. He became uneasy, and went with a heavy heart to his Sunday task. length he took courage, and opened his mind to the minister; who advised him to give up Sun-day dressing and worship God. He replied, beggary would be the consequence; he had a flourishing trade, but it would almost all be lost. He told him he must not confer with flesh and blood; but trust God, who requires from us no more than is for our good -never asks us to make any sacrifice, but he will abundantly compensate ; the command being absolute, admits of no relaxation.

He could not bring his mind to it at once ; sounded his customers, and soon found they would employ another. At length, after many a sleepless night spent in weeping and praying, he was determined to cast all his care on God; as the more he reflected, the more his duty became

He discontinued Sunday dressing ; went constantly and early to church or Meeting, and soon enjoyed that self-gratulation which is one of the rewards of doing our duty, and in due time that peace of God which the world can neither give nor take away. The consequences he foresaw, actually followed: his genteel customers left him, as he was nicknamed a Purilan or Methodist.—He was obliged to give up his fashionable shop; and from various gradations in life, in the course of years he became so reduced as to take a cellar under the old Markethouse, and shave the farmers!

One Saturday evening, between light and dark, a stranger from one of the ceaches asking for a barber, was directed by the hostler to the cellar opposite. Coming in hastily, he requested to be suichly, while they changed horses, as he did not like to violate the Sabbath? -This was touching the poor Barber on a tender chord : he burst into tears, asked the stranger to lend him & halfpenny to buy a candie, as it was not light enough to shave him with safety. He did so, revolving in his mind the extreme po-

fore he could make such a request. When shared, he said- 'There must be something extraodinary in your history, which I have Here is balf a crown for not now time to hear. you; when I return, I will call and investigate your case. What is your name?' 'William Reed,' said the astonished barber. 'William Reed!' echoed the stranger; 'William Reed, by your dialect you are from the West.' 'Yes Sir, rom Kingston, near Taunton. William Reed, from Kingston, near Taunton!—What was your father's name? 'Thomas.' 'Had he any brother? 'Yes sir; one after whom I was named, but he went to the Indies; and as we never heard from him, we suppose him to be dead.'
Come along follow me; said the stranger, 'I am going to see a person who says his name is William Roed, of Kingston, near Taunton. Come and confront him. If you prove to be indeed him whom you say you are, I have glorious news for you; your uncle is dead, and has left you an immense fortune; which I will put you in pos-

session of, when all legal doubts are removed." They went by the coach, saw the pretended William Reed, and proved him to be an impostor. This stranger, who was a pious attorney, was soon legally satisfied of the Barber's identity, teld him that he had advertised him in vain; Providence had now thrown him in his way in a most extraordinary manner, and he had great great pleasure in transferring a great many thousand pounds to a worthy man, the rightful heir

of the property.
Thus was man's extremity, God's opportunity. -Had the poor Barber possessed one halfpenny, or even had credit for a candle, he might have remained unknown for years, but he trusted God. who never said-' seek ye my face in vain.' had read in the BIBLE, (that fountain of al good, which he often consulted, though he seldom saw a newspaper)—' Trust him at all times ye people.—In all your ways acknowledge him, and he will direct your paths.' Not perhaps in the way of man's wisdom; no, he sees the end from the beginning; he weighs out all his dispensations in the balances of the anctuary; he led the Israelites forty years through the wilderness, which they could have travelled in six weeks, had infinite wisdom seen fit, but he delayed, 'to show them what was in their hearts.'

LATE OMISSIONS.

In the year 1818 there were born in the whole Russian empire in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,481,548 children (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817.) The number of deaths was 875,007 (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817.) Among the deaths of the male sex there was 679 persons above 100 years of age ; 219 above 105; 116 above 110; 66 above 125; 5 above 130; one attained the age 140; and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,399 (being 3,670 fewer than in

Funded Debt of the United States, Fatious, \$9,435,612 15-Notes discounted on personal security, \$19,977,821 31-Notes discounted on Funded Debt, \$77,750—Notes discounted on Bank Stock, 6.865,818 62—Capital employed in Domestic Exchange, 1,663,097,86—in Foreign, 32.659 56—37,492,756 59.

Sarah Maynard, a deaf and dumb girl, was put to the bar of the Old Bailey, on Tuesday, the 33d March charged with stealing a watch-The prisoner was remarkably handsome, and defended herself by signs, which she employed apparently with perfect intelligence and great animation. Several of the bar volunteered their assistance. Her innocence being satisfactorily established, the jury acquitted her without a moment's hesitation.

The Brisish papers boast that an Ox of the Durham breed, weighed in 1819, 4340 lbs, was 6 feet high, 10 feet long. He weighed less when lately killed, out the fat on the breast was one foot thick-rough tallow 266 lbs.

Two Jews lately baptised at Rome, were employed in the library of the Vatican. It was soon discovered that these savans were making a lucrative trade by selling the books, and they were placed in the hands of justice.

FARO -- A female dasher, of gambling notoriety, latel; asked a country clergyman, whether he thought Fare criminal; the worthy rector answered-" Yes, Pharoah and all his hosts."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A S the season for opening these invaluable in stitutions, is approaching, Committees and Teach ers of them, are informed, that they can find a large assortment of books suitable for Instruction and Rewards, at LINCOLN & EDMANDS' Bookstore, No. 53 Cornbill, at the lowest cash prices. Among the variety are the following: Lincoln's Scripture Questions, containing 52

Lessons for weekly exercises in families, as well as for Sabbath Schools. The merits of this Bible Catechism are so generally acknowledged, and its cheapness placing it within the reach of all, it is fast coming into use-per hundred, \$4,50. The Hedge of Thorns, 8. Little George and his Penny, 2.50. Memoirs of Miss Huntington 4,50. Reward for Sabbath School Boys, \$,50. Reward for Sabbath School Girls, 4,50. Youthful Piety, 2,50. Memoirs of Rebecca M'Coit. 2,50. Guide to Heaven, 8. The Elder's Death Bed, 8. Infant Preacher, 2.25. Sunday School Monitor, 4.50. Christian Pilgrim, 8. Bible Lessons, 8. Hymns for Infant Minds, 3. Scripture History, (with cuts,) 8. Friendly Instructor, by Worlds Displayed, Usefulness, 8. Life of Catherine Haldane, 4,50. The Errand Boy, 4.50. New Testament Stories, 2.50. Pleasing Traits in Children, 2. Dr. Watts' Catechisms, 2,. The Instructor, a new Spelling Book, 7,50. Fenelon's Pious Reflections 8. Choice Emblems, 2,50. Present for Sunday Schools, 2. Poetic Selection, 2. Dr. Baldwin's Catechism, 4,50. Watts' Divine Songs, 2, 50. Juvenile Piety, 4,50. The Happy Waterman, 2,50. Books assorted, 4 kinds, 1. Class Papers. 2. Tickets for punctual attendance, &c. 10 cts. M'Dowal's Bible Questions \$3, doz. Sunday School Teacher's Guides, each 25 cts. Hymns on Sheets, 3 cents a sheet. Prayers on sheets, 3 cents a sheet. Rewards of Merit, 6 cents, do.

" NO FICTION," Published. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No.50, Cornhill, Boston, has just published, a new and popular work, entitled,

NO FICTION, A Narrative founded or recent and interesting facts; and connected with living characters. 2 vols. 18 mo. Price, 1,50.

This work is reported and believed to be from the pen of the Rev. ANDREW REED, Canon-street Road, London, a Dissenting Minister. It passed through three editions [London] in one year, and a fourth is now in the press. Various publications have spoken in its praise, and highly recommended it:—from two of which are the following extracts.

"We have lately perused a work entitled. No Fiction," which is a Narrative of facts, altogether so extraordinary and so interesting that if the excellent author, had not pledged his word for its veracity, it might be justly supposed to belong to the regions of romance and fancy. It would then indeed, be a brillian conception; but how much is its interest and utility increased by the assurance, that all the leading events, are not the creatures of imagination, but have been actually presented on the stage of life! The narrative is clothed in language at once eloquent and simple; it breathes a spirit of unaffected piety, charity and philanthropy it evinces an intimate knowledge of the human heart; and we are convinced no person can rise from its perusal without being sensibly improved both in heart and understanding."—Statesman. "The author has succeeded in producing a

highly instructive and affecting piece of religious biography. He has evidently no superficial acquaintance with the human heart. If he is not practised writer, he must be an experienced Christian ; and whatever defects may attach to the subordinate parts of the story, are amply compensated by the sterling good sense and piets which characterise the sentiments. We very cor-dially recommend the work, as replete with the most valuable lessons, especially to young persons who are just entering on life." - Eclectic Review.

FRESH LEGHORNS. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, 47 Market Street, has just received 2 Cases Leghorn Bonnetts, No's. 30 to 50, which will be sold very low. March 3. ep2m.

MRS. J. BLANCHARD. At the head of Weymouth Landing,
As constantly on hand, a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS—also, Millinery and Manius-Making executed in the most Mourning Articles of the best quality. Likewise Mourning Bonnets ready made, at the lowest price.

Mourning Bonnets ready made, at the lowest price.

Boarding School at Dorchester. MISS TOPLIFF informs her friends and public, that she opens a Boarding Se Dorchester, on the 1st of April next, instruction of Young Ladies in the solid and namental branches of education.

Parents disposed to confide their Daughte her care, may depend on faithful exerting every respect to effect their improvement. Her house is on the upper road, and add the estate of the late Col. Hitchborn. March

Christian Spectator, and Youth's Guardi WILLIAM HYDE, Bookseller, Portland, is Agent for the above useful and ra able works. The Christian Spectator is a periodical

devoted to the interests of Religion and Lite ture, published at New-Haven, Conn. in no ture, published at New-Haven, Conb. in mon ly numbers, of 56 pages, price 3 dollars, year. It is conducted by an Association of 6 themen, and advocates that system of doctra which is embraced by the orthodox Congre

The Youth's Guerdian, is published mostly at New-Haven, and is intended for children youth. No recommendation of it here, cand justice. Its excellence can be duly apprecia Price, \$1, 25 per year.

BRADFORD ACADEMY. THE first summer term at Bradford Acade

will commence May 2d, and continue teem weeks. The female apartment will, that time, be opened for the reception of You Ladies, under the case of the same instrucand instructresses, as in former seasons. BESIAMIN GREENLEAF

Preceptor of the Acade Bradford, March 24. 1821.

MUSIC TUITION.

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, from New York, I fessor and Teacher of Music, and Orga of the "West Church," respectfully tenden Professional Services to the Ladies and Gen men of Boston, in teaching the Piano Forte, gan and Singing. Or Application to be a at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, M street; or at his house in Clark-street, when will give Instructions to those Pupils, who have the use of his Pianoforte. eopti Jar.

COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, Tremont Street

Next the Stone Chapel and New Court How Sopen every day but the Sabbath, and minated five evenings in the week, an thoroughly filled, 100 feet long, and 30 with a Callery thoroughly filled, 100 feet long, and 30 with a Gallery, and lower Hall, which centhe Fantaceana, which view alone is wort cents—with Natural and Artificial Curios including a large collection of excellent Figures, Paintings, Prints,&c. &c. The last dition to the Wax Department are two very figures, representing George the Fourth, of England, and Caroline, Queen of do, modelled from good authorities, executed in gland. Good music in addition. Amittane gland. Good music in addition. Amittand

> Valuable Real & Personal Estate, AT AUCTION.

To be sold at auction, (unless previously di ed of,) at the store of the subscriber, in ! Yarmouth, in the state of Maine. Sales to commence on TUESDAY, April ! next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continu

day to day until the whole is sold.
[A.]—A Dwelling House, two ster [A.]—A Dwelling House, two ster 36 by 42. [B.]—22 by 36 is occupied as a —a porch 2 stories, 21 by 29—a store, 16 is stable and shed, about one acre of land, ter fruit trees. [C.]—7 24ths of a Grit-Mill, 2 pair of stones—5 24ths of a Saw-Mill, water privileges for other mills—A Chais near the Baptist meeting-house—three Pasaid house—a tomb near the same. [D.] third of a Wharf and Store at Royal Point his stock in trade, consisting of English West India Goods, Hard and Hollow Medicines, crates of Liverpool Ware, 3 Medicines, crates of Liverpool Ware, 3 do. in small lots to suit purchasers, a W haise and family Carriage. by 44, two stories, situated at Bath, near Stinson, Esq. - a part of two large Schoone three Sleops.

[A.] This situation is on the great por from Bath and Brunswick to Portland. from Bath and Brunswick to Fortunal. A from Bath, 14 miles from Brunswick, (whe the first and most flourishing College in the 12 miles from Portland, the capital of Matthe head of the navigable waters of Royal er, one mile from the Baptist meeting he the village, and half a mile from the Con tional meeting-house."

[B.] This Store has been occupied by the firm of W. R. & C. Stockbridge about years, and is a good situation for mercant commercial concerns, there being an excountry around.

[C.] The Mill and Dam were built years since, and is viewed the most rate any in the country, there being sufficient most of the year, and frequently when mills cannot grind for want of water, their mers go to this mill. Some from Gray, Gloucester, and many from Pownall, full Harpswell, and from the numerous is Casco Bay, carry their corn and grain mill, which is situated within a few rods vessels of 150 tons may receive cargoes same shares in the Mills and privileger at may be had at private sale by application R. STOCKBRIDGE.

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[D.] The river is generally open at this except about two months of the colder and is a very convenient and safe place, sels to lay in the winter, and to land at a of February, and is a good stand for carr the fisheries.

[E.] This is one of the best stands for Bath, is situated next door to the for near the Banks and Custom House, and few rods of the waters of the Kennebed small expense it might be fixed to account a family, and the other par: occupied as It has rented from one hundred to one

A Catalogue of the above, and the credit, (which will be liberal,) will be cit in the neighboring towns previous to b For further particulars apply to. CALVIN STOCKER

North Yarmouth, Feb. 26, 1821. The Societies that convene in these are favored with learned and able minite untes of Cambridge University, and of doctrinal sentiments as were held by the Professors of Divinity in this College for one hundred years. They inoulcated lightened christian charity and liberally breathed peace and good will to men, in our own country, but in Pagan la stead of another gospel which receives a ishes another spirit, and boasts much a ty, but where benevolence is bounded row circle, and like the Prince of _____, o theories as diverse in their principles as the torrid and frigid zones)—a sp which is learnedly discussed by Dr. C. dination of the Rev. Mr. S. of B.—T. truly prize the blessings of the gaspetto. generation, will duly appreciate the they will here enjoy, if they purchase

MAN SERVANT WANTE OF sober and industrious habits.

quainted with his business.

commendations will be required.